

Summary of cases

(written by Miss Leslie)

Adolf WULF.

official of Amt III Munich and liaison to Sandström's Remembrance

Since August '44 WULF has been a full-time member of the SD [having previously worked on a part-time basis for Amt III C 2 (schools and education) whilst studying law at the University of MUNICH.] When he started full-time SD work he transferred to Amt III B 2 (conditions among foreign workers) and it is of this section that he has most knowledge. His work consisted mainly of writing reports dealing with the attitude of foreign, especially Russian, workers to Nazi propaganda, or the WLASSOW action, the Russian Committee of Liberation from Bolshevism. He held this office in MUNICH until April 1945 when he was entrusted with a special mission by Stubaf. PEREY who was in charge of III B 1 (foreign citizens in Reich, section West), and who was engaged in organising a European underground movement and establishing an information service to operate after Allied occupation.

It is on this underground movement that WULF has given most <sup>important</sup> information.

[There was no previous indication that Amt III was engaged in this type of work, but] WULF states the Gruppenfuehrer OHLENDORF, Gruppenleiter Amt III was responsible for the formation of the movement, the information service of which is to be operated by a net of agents of various nationalities. The purpose of these agents is to gather data and information which will be exploited by sabotage and/or terror groups. Geographically the organisation is divided into a Northern and Southern sector each of which is divided into an Eastern and Western district. Within these districts there are many divisions.

WULF states that this organisation though planned is only partially established and that military events forced many changes and disrupted the preparations. The future of this service, which works under the motto "Europe for the Europeans" is therefore uncertain.

[WULF has given the names of some 13 people connected with the organisation, also a list of personalities employed in the MUNICH SD office and the names of some agents of that office.]

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SEIDEL has been a full-time worker for the SD since 1936, for which reason a certain amount of his information is of historical interest. From April '38 - April '40 he was in Referat III - 313 the personnel sub-section of RSHA Amt III. Here, he was in charge of the engaging, promoting, and discharging of Amt III personnel and the keeping of files for Amt III workers. All final decisions in personnel matters were, however, taken by Amt I. In May '40 he transferred to the newly formed Amt VI where he was referatsleiter VI A 3, the personnel sub-section of Amt VI. Here he did for Amt VI what he had previously done for Amt III. In August '43 he became head of the personnel dept. of IdS MUNICH and from February '43 until arrested, filled a similar post at IdS DUSSELDORF.

All the information given by SEIDEL refers therefore, to the organisation of the personnel departments of the RSHA and to those of two IdS offices. He gives the break-down of Amt I showing it to be divided into 2 Gruppen, the former having 5 numbered Referent and states that in summer '44 an additional separate section was formed to deal with the personnel of the <sup>Abwehr</sup> ~~above~~ taken over by the RSHA. The personnel section of the IdS offices at <sup>DUSSELDORF</sup> ~~DUSSELDORF~~ was organised on <sup>principle</sup> ~~precisely the same basis~~ as Amt I, ~~with the exception of an additional sub-section which reported to the local Welfare Office.~~ SEIDEL points out that while the Sipo and SD had to refer all important matters of personnel and administration to the IdS they received their operational guidance directly from RSHA. IdS was thus in the difficult position of being answerable to Hssupf for all Sipo and SD activities whilst being only in a position to supervise and not control their actions.

~~As well as this detailed information on the organisation of personnel sections,~~ SEIDEL has explained the system whereby personal records of SS, Sipo and SD personnel were kept. He knows which records were kept at IdS offices and which at Amt I RSHA and has reproduced from memory the type of cards used for keeping personal particulars. ~~In addition to this he has given the names of some 250 Sipo and SD personalities.~~

Krim. Komm. Obersturmfuehrer Kurt Walter Wilhelm BECKE.

In 1924 BECKE entered the ~~SS~~ service in which service he remained holding several different posts until 1936 when he was informed that he would

have to apply immediately for service in the Kripo, noncompliance leaving him only the alternative of being for ever in the Street Patrol Service. He therefore conformed, took the examination he was set and passed out with the rank of Krim. Assistant and was posted to the Landes Krim. Pol. Stelle KOBLENZ, where he served with some interruptions until June 1941. This Kripo Stelle was, when BETHKE arrived, in the throes of being transformed in a StapoStelle and thus BETHKE dealt with a certain number of Gestapo matters.

In April 1940 he was sent to the RSHA for 2 month's on a training course. He spent one month in Referat IV E <sup>auf</sup> one in Referat IV 5, and learnt a considerable amount about Gestapo work.

From August '40 - April '41 BETHKE attended courses at the Sipo Fuehrerschule in CHARLOTTEMBERG and graduated as a Krim. Komm. He describes the organisation and methods of the school.

In June '41 BETHKE was posted to Stapo SOEREN to serve a probationary period as Krim. Komm. He dealt mainly with routine matters.

In November '41 he was posted to Stapo BROMBERG where he was eventually put in charge of Abt III which dealt with Counter-Espionage. In this capacity it was BETHKE's job to carry out all necessary investigations and negotiations with the military C.E. agencies and also <sup>to</sup> <sup>6</sup> the investigate activities of the Polish resistance movement.

In August '43 ~~BETHKE~~ <sup>Bethke</sup> was transferred to Stapo COLOGNE and it is of this office ~~that he has the greatest knowledge.~~ <sup>He</sup> has given a detailed description of <sup>the</sup> its organisation <sup>and</sup> personnel and also <sup>activities of the Gestapo</sup> of the Gestapo work he <sup>in Cologne</sup> did whilst there. In October '43 he was put in charge of Referat IV B, later re-named IV - 4/a & IV - 4/b. This section dealt with Juvenile delinquency and BETHKE was charged with combatting "Edelweiss Paraaten". He also dealt with the Gestapo aspect of the evacuation of half-Jewish families from their homes.

In May '44 he was put in charge of a Sonderkdo. to wipe out a Polish Resistance movement and in August '44 a new Referat was created to deal with corruption in industry, actions against the war effort and offences by high NSDAP officials. BETHKE became head of this section until September '44 when for a few months he acted deputy of Abt. IV. During this period he was responsible for the removal of all files, not in daily use to the right bank of the RHINE.

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Werner (continuation 2)

In October '44 he started work on certain special investigations and was also in charge of all administrative work and correspondence of Abt IV. He continued in this capacity until February '45 when he was released from service with the Gestapo to assume command of <sup>2</sup> ~~sub-~~ Police Bn. ~~formed for~~ ~~the last ditch defences of COLOGNE.~~

BETHKE states that the main concern of Stapo COLOGNE was the suppression of terrorist gangs whose operation on a large scale was favoured by the confusion created by Allied bombings.

BETHKE claims to know nothing of Referat IV N. He has given accounts of the principal cases he investigated, the complete layout of a typical Stapo Stelle as well as details of the various offices in which he worked and their personnel ~~and a list of some 200 personalities in the Schupo and Sipo known to him.~~

Stubaf. Karl RADL. (NSHA VI S. Adjutant to Ostubaf. SKORZENY)

RADL who is a lawyer by profession, joined the Austrian Nazi Party in 1931 and the SS in 1934. He worked for the Gestapo and the Grenzpolizei in minor capacities until April '43 when he was posted to Amt VI S.

[HE has told a considerable amount of interest about this section and about various organisations under the control of its Leiter Ostubaf. SKORZENY. Amt VI S consisted of the Fuehrungsstab, six abteilungen, and four Referent. RADL gives the names of the staff of these sections. He has described SKORZENY's exact movements from February '45, details of which were not previously known; tells the origin, organisation and personnel of the Jagdverbande, but however, knows little about Jagdverband Sued West.]

Further information given by RADL includes the names of some Mil. D officers, and he enumerates the occasions on which he met Ogruf. PRUETZMANN, without, however, expanding on the subject of Dienststelle PRUETZMANN and the Werewolves organisation. RADL describes the Schuetzkorps Alpenland, conceived by SKORZENY as a means of reinforcing the Wehrmacht at certain important points, but states that at the end of April '45 SKORZENY gave orders that the 6 groups of the SKA, which each consisted

of some 400 - 500 men should be disbanded.

He gives an outline of Dienststelle 2000 and the SS Fallschirm Jaeger Bn. 600, saying that the designation of the latter was changed, from Fallschirm Jaeger Bn. 500 to 600, that it was reorganised at WEIMAR, committed at SCHWABT ~~/Oder~~ on 1.1.45. and early in April '45 transferred to an SS Pz. Korps after which all connection with VI S and Jagdverbaende ceased. He describes a few VI S undertakings both projected and fulfilled and gives information about REBEL, stating that he was sent on his mission to France in February '45 by RESEKOW, who had proved untrue, a report from the Ic of an SS Korps, that REBEL was a traitor.

RADL knows little of the technical aspects of sabotage but does however describe a few special weapons which SKORZENI began to develop in the summer of 1943 when he realised that a German victory was no longer likely.

Gunther MANNERZ (Courier for Sonderkdo. REINSDORFER.)

MANNERZ was in the HJ from 1935 until February '43 when he was drafted into the Waffen SS. He served in several regular units until November '44. At this time he met an old friend who was in the SD and who arranged to obtain for him a transfer to the SD. This did not materialise until March '45, when he received an order to report to BERLIN Fuehrungshauptamt Abt I 6. This he did and was offered a job in STUTTGART. He accepted and was at STUTTGART from the end of March to the beginning of April, working in Section III B dealing with foreign workers. On April 21st the STUTTGART office moved to EGLINGEN, and on the 22nd MANNERZ was introduced to Hstuf. REINSDORFER for whom he was told he was to work as a courier.

~~It will be seen from his career to this date that MANNERZ' knowledge of SD organisation must be but scant.~~ <sup>Mannerz</sup> has however given a considerable amount of information about Sonderkdo. REINSDORFER to which organisation he was attached until he surrendered, and also about Sonder Verlag a similar body. Neither of these organisations was known to us previously.

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